BOSTON-CHICAGO-SAN FRANCISCO.

BOSTON.

RAILROADS-PACIFIC BANK-TELEPHONES-POLITICAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Jan. 27 .- The plan of attack upon the Hoosae Tunnel has been developed this week. It has long been whispered about, even among those opposed to the State's parting with this white elephant, that it was extremely doubtful if the State really owned it or could give a title if it were to try to sell it. Two years ago, it will be remembered, the charge of "repudiation" was thrown at Massachusetts by some of her tainted Western and Southern sisters, because as a sovereign State and creator of corporations she refused to be sued by one of her creations, the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, of which the Hoosac Tunnel constitutes the mort important part. The pending effort for a new trial of the right of that corporation to redeem the property which it mortgaged to the State for \$2,000,000, and on which the State has laid out \$20,000,000, is initiated, it is understood, by the successors to Thomas Scott and other Pennsylvanians. The argument is that since the policy of the State is to get rid of its railroad properties, as shown in its sale of Boston and Albany and New-York and New-England stocks held by the State, it better put in train the disposal of the Hoosac Tunnel by conveying it to some corporation which cannot plead sovereignty and which can be sued in equity for the redemption of the property. Of course, the mortgagor corporation does not propose to pay anything like the twentyodd millions that the tunnel road has cost. It will want to throw off at least 75 per cent of this as wasteful, nunecessary, and corrupt expenditure. Governor Butler chipped this egg in his inaugural.

The Pacific Bank swindte looms up this week as a scandal threatening to break in ruin upon some first-class reputations, hitherto untouched except by unfortunate speculations. The Grand Jury summoned in baste to anticipate by a few hours the statute of limitations has found indictments this week against George R. Eager and Edwin M. Fowle in connection with the absconded President Benyon on the strength of a written agreement signed by the three to purchase 900 shares of Chrysolite mining stock, at \$20 a chare, to pay for which the bank discounted four notes. These notes, unpaid when the bank failed, were indorsed by one Miller, brother-in-law of Fowle and treasurer of the Bay of Fundy Quarrying Company, which has a large amount of paper among the bank's worthless assets, and by one Lothrop, formerly treasurer of the Eager Manufacturing Company. Both Fowle and Eager have been very active and prominent business men for years in Boston. The latter is a leading spirit in the Nantucket Beach Railroad and Land mpany, which has been unsuccessful but which has also had extraordinary loans from the bursted bank. The end of this is not yet. The arrest of Fowle (who was a director) and Eager is the first fruits of the war declared last month on the direct ors by the swindled and heavily mulcted stock-holders in mass-meeting assembled. The publication of the decision in the telephone

suit pronouncing the Dolbear invention an infringement was not unexpected, but the Bell stock leaped twenty-eight points from the height to which it has been creeping for the past month. The Bell monopely now feels secure, but there are points in the decision which the backers of both the Dolbear and the Drawbaugh inventions lieve they can successfully contest. Dolbear's telephone was hailed in England as a new one by scientific men, and particularly as a means of release for the public from the grips of monopoly. Drawbaugh claims priority of discovery of the telephone. Certainly this principle of trans mission of sound was discovered many years ago by the German Reis. The Dolbear Company has restock. Both Bell and Dolbear belong in this community, the one being affiliated with Harvard he other with Tufts College.
of Mr. Bell's colossal new forthe tune is going to the backing of the forthcoming monthly, Science, which is to be independent of all book-publishers.

The Butlerites have had another set-back in their proposed loot of the City Hall. In the Board of dermen their President, O'Brien, was taken by the beard by Alderman Hall (elected on the Democratic ticket) and told that he could not play the dictator; and in the Common Council six Democrats, headed by an independent young Irishman voting with the Republicans, overthrew the Machiavellian Whitmore's scheme to require a visa roce vote on every nomination, for the purpose of "spotting" defections. The struggle lasted till So'clock in the morning.

CHICAGO.

LECTURES-THE STAGE-PERSONAL-BUSI-

NESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, Jan. 27 .- The departure of Mrs. Langtry and Madame Patti, the near of Lent and the zards from the Northwest have Chicago in a dull state, with little entertainment on hand. There is nothing of interest in the theatres. Mr. Beecher finished this evening the lecture which he began last spring, and which was interrupted by his sudden attack of vertigo.

The only entertainment of public interest has been the Stoddard lectures, and their success has been something unparalleled. Mr. Stoddard came here for a course of five lectures, and in less than fifteen hours after the box-sheets were open every one of the 2,000 seats in the Music Hall was sold for the five lectures. Then six more lectures were advertised, andat every one of them the building has been densely crowded. Every audience has been larger than those which attended even the Patti nights of opera.

Minnie Hauk and her husband arrived in the city last night en route for the Southwest. She denies having accepted an engagement for Maple son's spring season in New-York, and naïvely says that she will not sing with him so long as other artists in the troupe are paid exceptional sala-

John Gilbert, the member of the Minnie Palmer company who was so fearfully injured in the Newhall House fire, it is now thought will recover, hough the base of his skull was fractured. He does not yet know of the death of his wife.

A lower social circle has been entertained this week by the sudden influx of prize-fighters. On ne day "Jem" Mace, the Maori, Ryan, the Nebraska giant, Elliott and " Harry " Hill honored the city with their presence. Mr. Hill having incidentally remarked that Elliott might be a liar, and having aroused the latter's ite, had to leave the city in a hurry for New-York, about the same time that Mr. Gebhard was leaving St. Louis.

It is possible that the prevailing screnity may be due in part to the meeting of the National Undertakers' Convention here this week. No business of general importance was transacted. They have enjoyed themselves heartily, however, in sightseeing and banqueting and amid death's-heads and cross-bones of flowers ate and drank like merry roysterers, comforting themselves that although siness was very bad last year, the present one opens very favorably for them.

The projectors of the elevated railroad in this city, whose petition is before the Common Council, have received a bad set-back in the decision of the Corporation Counsel that the Council has no power to pass such an ordinance except upon petition of the owners of the land representing more than one half of the frontage of the streets sought to be used

Governor Cullom has declined to pardon Angell, the defaulting secretary of the Pullman Palace Car | Army of the Republic, commanders of posts, had assem-

Company, though the pressure brough to bear up him was very strong, the petition bearing the names of many influential citizens, including those of the prosecutor and the judge who sentenced him.

Over 100 of the prominent wholesale grocers of the city have organized a Commercial Exchange under the presidency of S. P. Farrington, and met yesterday for the first time. The objects of the Exchange are to procure uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants, to inculcate the principles of justice and equity in trade, to facilitate the speedy adjustment of business difficulties, to acquire and disseminate valuable information, and generally to give its members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits. There will be daily sessions.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LAW-MAKING AND LAW-BREAKING-OUT-RAGES UPON ALASKA INDIANS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.-The State Legislature has been in session for more than a week, but no bills of any importance have been passed. One measure, which provided for joinder of defendants in a suit by a farmer against hydraulic mine owners-that is, which allowed a plaintiff to bring suit against ten or twenty mining men at one time in one action-has been virtually killed in the Judiciary Committee. Many of the farmers say that their chances of successful legislation this winter have been hurt by the radical nature of the bills proposed by their advocates; and some go so far as to claim that this has been done in the interest of the "Slickens" men. The Assembly is full of men eager to make political capital by attacks on the railroads. It is the cheapest device here for a rising statesman to make himself "solid" with his hoodlum or granger constituents. This reform arder has led to the introduction of several bills, calling for an accounting on the part of the railroads, and demanding the secrets of their bookkeeping. There is small prospect, however, of any of these bills becoming law, as the Senate Committee on Corporations, to which all bills of this nature are referred, is made up largely of men who are friendly to the railroads.

Governor Stoneman was not fairly seated in the executive chair when he made a grave mistake in appointing an ex-Confederate officer, General Cosby, as Adjutant-General of the National Guard of California. The militia gave a banquet to the Governor before his inauguration, and at this dinner he declared that he would not go outside the ranks of the militia in selecting an adjutant-general. The man whom he appointed is an old-time army friend, but the war has not been so wholly forgotten that Union men can look complacently on an honor to one who was active in the rebel cause. The militia officers in this city have expressed their disgust at the Governor's action, and this sentiment has been echoed throughout the State. The appointment, it is said, was due to the influence of ex-Senator Terry, one of the most blatant "fire-eaters" at the time of the war, and the man who shot Broderick in the famous duel. He and ex-Senator Duke Gwin are the leading lights of the old chivalry faction, which, though outnumbered ten to one by the unwashed element of the Democracy, invariably secures the best offices and remains the power behind the throne.

The true inwardness of Democratic reform is seen in the plan of the leaders to oust the members of the Fire, Harbor, and State Prison Commissions, and fill their places with workers in the Beurbon cause. From present appearances they will be successful. In fact, the appetite for office has been whetted rather than sated by the appointments already made, and the outlook for a Republican official, no matter how petty his position, is very

An incident which caused much comment here was a slogging match that took place in the Rev. Mr. Kalloch's Metropolitan Temple on Sunday night. Mace and the half-breed Maori whom h brought from Australia, had had a bout with hard gloves in the church, and the services were opened by the regular organist who played sacred music to attune the minds of the plug-uglies and lewd women present for the æsthetic pummelling that was to follow. The trustees of the Temple revolted at this use of the building, and decided to abandon their so-called church for the time and give the notorious Kalloch a year's vacation. Thus closes in obscurity the career of a man whose vices lifted him into prominence, and who combined in the ost offensive way the religious charlatan and the pot-house politician,

One amusing result of the heavy storm on New-Year's eve was the partial overturning of the huge fence on the rear of Charles Crocker's lot on Nob Hill. The millionhaire was originally compelled to build this fence by the obstinacy of an old German who refused to sell, except at an exorbitant price, a small building lot, and thus complete the railroad man's ownership of the entire block bounded by four streets. The German was ready and eager to sell till he found out who was to buy; the he put up his price and every time Mr. Crocker accepted the advance he raised it again. Finally, Mr. Crocker fenced around him and refused to buy at any price. The fence is the reverse of cornamental, and many fancied that, as the grave had closed over the owner of the lot, Mr. Crocker would order the unsightly object removed. They reckoned without their man, however, as the fence is now going up again; reduced in height by about ten feet, it is still a peculiar feature of the handsome grounds.

Major Gouverneur Morris, Collector of Alaska, now in this city, upholds the action of Captain Merriman in sheding the Hoeehean Indian village. The offence of the Indians was the capture and impriscument of two members of a trading company who fished on their grounds. The trading company enlisted the aid of Merriman and a United States war vessel. When the Indians, after surrendering the prisoners, refused to give the heavy indemnity of blankets demanded of them, they were warned to vacate the village, and it was then destroyed. As this occurred at the opening of winter, the natives were sure to suffer severely before another village could be built. The site of this Indian settlement has been coveted by the trading company, and when it is known that the natives of Alaska refuse to rebuild a town which has been destroyed in any manner, the main motive for shelling the place may be inferred. This episode is only one of many outrages perpetrated on the Indians of Alaska every year. The territory is in sad need of a regular government, as the officials now in charge of it seem to have singular ideas of law and justice for the inoffensive natives.

A sensation was created among the stock broker yesterday by the discovery of the disappearance of D. B. Chisholm, secretary of the Albion Mining Company. He left a note stating that he had sank \$7,800 of the company's funds in stock speculation It seems that the missing secretary had great faith It seems that the missing secretary had great faith in the Athion mine, which has been rendered notorious by the long and costly legal warfare against the Richmond. Recently a decision was given in favor of the Almon, and on the strength of this Unisholm invested heavily in the stock. It dropped, and he used the money in his charge to cover margin. Another drop came, and there was nothing left for him but flight. He has a wife and one child and property which will not half cover his theft. The singular feature of the affair is that a man who saw the inside workings of mine management on this coast should put any faith in stocks. Another equally singular feature is that Chisholm's attorney should claim that his client's act was not crimmal. should claim that his client's act was not criminal because there was no intent to rob the company. It simply shows the loose ideas of business morality which prevail here, and which too frequently re-ceive the sanction of the law.

A local exhorter, whose deep-lunged piety gained him the sobriquet or "Halletujah" Cox, has come to grief by the uncovering of a gross pension fraud on a blind veteran of the Mexican War. Cox, who is Pension Agent in this city, persuaded the blind man to allow him to receive \$5,000 of the \$7,278 which to allow him to receive \$5,000 of the \$7,278 which fell to the veteran as back pension. This money he told his dupe would be invested in good securities. It really went to settle a debt on a mining company of which Cox was president. The fraud was uncarthed by a special pension agent sent to this coast, and the reverend swindler will lose his salary of \$4,000 a year, if he does not suffer for his knavery.

A BADGE FOR CAPTAIN EARLE.

Yesterday evening was a time of hilarity at Earie's Hotel. Some forty representatives of the Grand

bled to present to Captain F. P. Earle, of the Second Light Battery, a badge in consideration of his services as chairman of the Chizens' Auxiliary of the Memorial Committee of the Army. General Barnum made the presentation speech, after which there was a supper, at which toasts were pleasantly responded to.

A DESPERATE FIGHT FOR DEATH,

JOHN STEWART STABS HIMSELF-STRUGGLING UNTIL

HELPLESS. Information was received at Police Headquarters last evening that John Stewart, alias George Coleman, the forger, who was arrested on Monday night on a charge of swindling the City National Bank of Dallas, Tex., had made a desperate attempt to commit suicide at the Desbrosses-st. ferry-house while he was being taken out of the city. The prisoner has been confined in one of the strong rooms on the first floor of the Central Office most of the time since his arrest. He had been quite docile, but extremely downcast. At night he had been noticed pacing the floor of his room nervously.

John W. Spencer, a constable of Dallas, arrived in this city yesterday, and Stewart was formally committed to his care. Mr. Connor, president of the Dallas Bank, was to accompany Spen er and the prisoner to Texas. A carriage was called to Police Headquarters at 5:30 p. m. and Stewart was placed inside. He was not handcuffed, because was placed inside. He was not handcuffed, because he promised to proceed peaceably. Mr. Connor, Spencer, and Detective Sergeants Reilly and Von Gerichten, also entered the carriage, which was driven to the Desbrosses-st, ferry-house. Upon arriving there Mr. Connor got out of the carriage and walked to the office with Reilly to purchase tickers to St. Louis. It was the intention of Mr. Connor to go direct to that city by the cars and then take a steambeat. The two detective-sergeants intended to go only as far as Jersey City, where Spencer said that he would place handcuffs on the prisoner. Stewart left the carriage with Spencer and Von Gerichten, and was walking between them toward the ferry-house, when he suddenly threw up his right hand and plunged the blade of a small knife into the right side of his neck. A stream of blood the size of a small walking-stick shot from the wound, showing that the blade had pierced an arriery. The two officers who were at his side were taken by surprise, as they did not know that Stewart had a knife. In a moment they were struggling with him. The weapon dropped from the prisoner's hand, but he continued to fight desperately to prevent them from stopping the flow of blood. Von Gerichten shouted for Reilly, and the three officers soon threw the prisoner to the ground. He continued to struggle and to twist his head as they pressed a handkerchief to his neck. The pavement and the clothing of the officers were smeared with blood before Stewart became too weak to struggle.

It was then feared that he was dying. he promised to proceed peaceably. Mr.

officers were smeared with blood before Stewart became too weak to struggle.

It was then feared that he was dying. The men carried him into a drug store at Greenwich and Desbrosses sts., and Reilly ran in search of a physician. He found one who was busy and would not go to the drug store, although Keilly told him that a man was bieeding to death there. An ambulance was summoned by telegraph, and Stewart was taken to the New-York Hospital, where the surgeons said that he could not live. He had continued to resist the attempts to save his life until he was too weak to move. The detectives of d not know how the prisoner became possessed of the small penknife with which he cut himself. He had been searched at Police Headquarters and no knife was found on colice Headquarters and no knite was found on

Stewart has been known to the police as a pro Siewari has been known to the police as a pro-fessional turglar and forger for lifteen years. He has been in prison much of his life since he was eighteen years old. At different times he was con-fined in prisons at Auburn, Moyamensing and Cherry Hill. Stewart was identified and arrested in this city by means of India-ink marks on the back of his hand.

Stewart died early this morning.

THE EFFORTS OF TWO GREAT EATERS.

There was an unusually large number of friends of the quail-eater present at "Gabe" Case's yesterday afternoon. Mr. Walcott's table was spread with the choicest linen. Around the edge of the table-cloth there was a fringe that would have been too good for a lambrequin and too delicate to be used as a lap-robe. There was a napkin also, which corresponded in elegance to the table-cloth. Selected bits of celery hung gracefully over the edges of the glass and cast an exquisite shadow on

CURLING AT CENTRAL PARK.

The curiers were out in force yesterday. The take whereon they usually play their games was not in good condition for that sport, and so they adourned to the large oue. A part of this parationed off from the skaters by a row of benches and settes. The games began a 2 o'clock. The most important contest was York Caledonian Club. Three prizes were offered for the three highest scores. The following are the names of the winning play rs and their scores: Halbert Henderson, 12; John McMillan, 10; William Hogg, 8. The motte between the Calcionian and Manhattan clubs of this city resulted in the defeat of the former by a score of 91 to 37. The Manhattan is a recently organized chio, and there was much gratification among its members over the viotory that they had won.

EAPID TRANSIT FOR MORRISANIA

The Local Improvement Association of Morrisania held a meeting at Washington Hall, in One-hundred and-sixty-sixth-st., last ovening, James R. Angel presiding. L. S. Randall presented resolutions approving the legislative action at Albany upon the bills which favor increased facilities for rapid transit. John B. Haskin seconded the motion and speeches were also made by Messrs. Clark, Tappan and Randall. While Mr. Clark was speaking and Mr. Haskin was about to leave the hall, Mathew P. Breen asked permission to reply to several charges which Mr. Haskin had made against him, Mr. Breen, Mr. Haskin and the charmen endeavored to talk at one and the same time, and the meeting was thrown into disorder. Peace was at length restored by laying the matter on the table until the next meeting. The resolutions were adopted and a committee was appointed to arge the claims of the people of Morrisania before the Assembly. favor increased facilities

A PANORAMA SEEN BY ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

A TRIBUNE reporter stood on the top of a little house in the village of Montretout, at Fifty-fifth-st. and Seventh-ave., New-York, last evening, and watched the last sortie from Paris. Electric lights brought out with distinctness not only the desperate battle going on around, but it up the landscape for forty miles. Beyond around, but situp the landscape for forty miles. Beyond the winding Seine could be distinctly seen the vivid green of the fleids and groves of the Bois de Boulogne, and beyond the towers of Notre Dame and the Arch de Triemphe rose over the roots of Paris. All the houses in the neighborhood seemed to be badly broken up, and even the roof on which the reporter stood hore the marks of shot and shell. The manager of the panorama said it was perfectly safe to be there, however, and that as success it would bereafter be open evenings.

REMOVING AN ARCHBISHOP'S REMAINS.

The remains of the late Archbishop Hughes will be removed to-morrow night from the vaults of the old Cathedral in Mott-st. to the new one in Pifth-ave.. where they will be placed in front of the high altar. There they will remain during the night. The altars and pillars of the Cathedral will be draped with black. On Tuesday of the Gamedian will obtain a solemn morning Archbishop Corrigan will celebrate a solemn requiem mass in the presence of Cardinal McCloskey. Father Preston, who was secretary and chancellor to the late Archbishop, will deliver a panegyre, and the Cardinal will pronounce the benediction. The body will then

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

LORD LORNE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER. AN IMPROMPTU RECEPTION ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE OF THE HOUSE-BASHFUL SENATORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 27.-A little after 3 o'clock this afternoon word reached the Senate that the Marquis of Lorne had visited the House and had just left there. In the galleries there was a general air of expectation, and occasionally even a Senator would lay down his copy of the Tariff bill and give a furtive glance at the Diplomatic Gal-Presently the Sergeant-at-Arms entered with an appearance of much consequence, had a brief conversation with Captain Bassett and withdrew. The immediate result of this was the placing of two of the oldest pages at

the main inner doors of the Chamber. This was

unquestionably the shadow that a coming event

In a few moments the two large pages pulled open the doors, and the state procession entered. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Bright, led, and was followed by the Marquis of Lorne, and the British Minister, Mr. Sackville West; and then Mr. Howard, second Secretary of Legation, and Colonel DeWinton and Mr. Bagot of the Marquis's staff concluded the procession. The notables were marched over to the area on the Republican side and were immediately joined by Mr. Miller, of California, who represented the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the absence of Mr. Windom, and soon other Senators approached the distinguished group. Those who knew the British Minister were at once introduced by him to the Marquis, but Mr. West's acquaintance is limited. Mr. Howard appeared to know every one, and introduced to Mr. West all the Senators whom he had not previously met. Many of the Republican Senators stuck to their seats and their Tariff bills, and the debate on the proper duty to impose on wire went on as though nothing unusual had happened. Some remark was excited by the fact that Mr. Conger, who is utterly opposed to the admission of any Canadian lumber to this country, was one of the first Senators to greet the Governor General of the Dominion. Don Cameron made him

extremely useful to his colleagues, whom he brought up to the titled group and presented. For a little while the Democrats seemed in doubt as to whether they should go over to the Republican side to greet the Marquis, or wait for him to come over to their side. Finally some of them set the example of going over to the Republican side, and soon two-thirds of them had paid their respects. To the South Carolina Senators the Marquis was especially cordial, as he had just come from a visit to their chief city, where, according to all accounts, he and the Princess were very handsomely treated. The shyness of some of the Senators was amusing. shyness of some of the Senators was amusing.

Mr. Vest slowly approached the Governor-General's party, then hesitated, looked dubious and returned to his seat. The gentleman from Missouri is like Zaccheus, of small stature, and there was no available sycamore tree for him to ascend, so he gave up the attempt. Mr. Wilkinson Call, one of the great constitutional lawyers from Florida, looked at the party from a distance awkwardly, with his thumbs in his pockets and his head craned forward, and then walked toward the Marquis, but just before reaching him appeared to change his mind, and doged in behind the vacant chair and desk of Warner Miller, whence he gazed at the son-in-law of the Queen and the British Minister much as a boy looks at a circus.

self agreeable to the Minister and the Marquis, and

rens. The Marquis remained on the floor of the Senate The Marquis remained on the floor of the Senate ten or lifteen minutes, and then he and his party withdrew without any formality at all; there was not even a page on hand to open the doors for them much less a Sergeant-at-Arms to show him the way out. The Marquis made an extremely agreeable impression on all the Senators he met. It is hoped that the Senators made an equally pleasant impression on him. But he staved too short a time to find out just what daty ought to be placed on trace-chains.

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE TARIFF. WARM DEBATE IN THE HOUSE-REPUBLICANS

siges of the glass and cast an exquisite splate of batter undersex hit. Hours of patient a plate of batter undersex hit. Hours of patient a plate of batter undersex hit. Hours of patient a plate of batter undersex hit. Hours of patient a plate of batter undersex hit. Hours of patient a plate of batter undersex hit. Hours of patient a plate of which were very good. One of the latter found the table of the washed the bitled and prevented the qual from escaping. At 270 p.m. the analyse of the gallery, as an toty Mr. Bland, who consumed an hour in the bulk, when the washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the first morning in he do sever eater an quall before. And he washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the life of him to elaborate all he does know about it. After informing the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, that is a big country "stretching from the lakes the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, that is a big country "stretching from the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, that is a big country "stretching from the lakes the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite than usual, the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite the usual the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite the usual the bitle washed the bitled down with loss posite t

ison, in 1780; in vain he reminded his colleagues that among the members of the House at that time were a dozen men who had assisted in framing the Constitution; in vain he stated the fact that Jackson himself was a protectionist. He was plicant for this place, and, considering his political ponnced upon by great constitutional lawyers, like Springer, Tucker and Carlisle, and taken severely to task by that other great Consultution-lover, Mr. Reagan, ex-Postmaster-General of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Converse was heartily cheered by the Republicans and tariff Democrats when he sat down.

Major McKtuley spoke for an hour with great force, and during the last half hour the Republicans were warmed up to a pitch of enthusiasm not seen before since this session began. Mr. Mc-Kinley took high ground in defending the bill and the principles of protection, which he boldly avowed had governed in its preparation He exposed and mercilessly criticised Mr. Tucker's misstatements of yesterday in regard to the schedule of earthenware and glassware, and read an original invoice of four crates of crockery imported from staffordshire, England, showing that the duty on charges, etc., amounted to nearly as much as the increase which it is proposed to put on such wares after the duty on charges, etc., is abolished. He also read some extracts from a Staffordshire paper, giving an account of a recent arbitration meeting called to settle a difficulty with the pottery workmen over the subject of an increase of wages, In behalf of the manufacturers it was urged that the wages had been necessarily reduced in order that they might be able to break down American manufacturers and capture the American market. Once in fuil possession of the market, they hoped to keep it, and they would then be able to put up prices and advance the wages of their workmen. English agents of the British pottery manufacturers, Mr. McKinley said, are in Washington watching legislation ; one of them, he thought, was listening to his words even then, and he knew that a speech to be made later in the day on the Democratic side would be inspired by British influences. In the course of his speech Major McKinley made quick and telling retort, which was highly enjoyod by every body except Mr. Springer, the loosenes of whose tongue sometimes gets him into trouble. Major McKinley was re-elected to Congress last fall by a very small majority, and his seat in the next House is to be contested. In the full tide of his eloquence, to-day he used the phrase. 'I propose to stand by the interests of the workingmen in my district." Mr. Springer thought he saw an opportunity to exhibit his smartness and confuse the speaker, both of which he was the more anxious to do because the Diplomatic Galler contained distinguished visitors. He leaped to his feet and exclaimed: "Well, the workingmen did not

stand by you very well." " I am not like the gentleman," flashed back from McKinley. "I do not measure my devotion to the interests of my constituents by the size of the majority they give me.

If they should bury me under a majority of 70,000 I should cling to my convictions still. The gentle-man from Illinois will sit in the next House, and I suppose I am to understand from his remark that he has already prejudged my case, which is there

to be tried." Even the obtuse Springer saw that he had made a blunder and he wriggled uneasily in his seat, but kept silence. Major McKinley concluded his speech reading with great rhetorical effect the last sentences of General Garfield's last tariff speech in the House. Before Major McKinley could fairly finish, Judge Taylor, General Garfield's successor, arose in his seat, and seizing the orator's hand shook it warmly amid great applause.

It was some moments before the buzz of congratu-lation had subsided sufficiently to allow Mr. Carlisle to begin his speech. He is by a great deal the lisle to begin his speech. He is by a great deal the ablest free trade Democrat in Congress, but to-day he did not appear at his best. An analysis of his speech will show that he was forced by stress of circumstances to make assertions which he will find it as impossible to establish by proof hereafter as he certainly was unable to sustain them by argument to-day. He declared that the pending bill is "the worst Tariff bill ever brought before Congress"; that while it apparently reduces duties about 10 per cent it is actually "more protective, more grinding and oppressive upon the people, more burdensome upon trade and commerce" than any ever before produced. It is no secret that the "Parsea Merchant," David A. Wells and shoals of less eminent free-traders have given him (Mr. Carlisle) information by the cart-load, so to speak, which probably accounts for his frequent allissions to "reliable and intelligent gentlemen from whom I have" such and such information.

Mr. Haskell closed the debate in one of the strongest and most effective speeches that have been made in the present Congress. His knowledge enabled him thoroughly to expose the shifts to which Mr. Carlisle had been driven to resort. Mr. Haskell recalled Mr. Tucker's assertion of yesterday that cotton spinners, etc., receive about as good wages in Great Britain as in the United States, and as an answer read the tables printed in to-day's Tribuxe from the Clark Thread Company, Mr. Haskell closed by an appeal to Western Republicans, which contained some arguments, suggestions and facts which were new and produced a well-defined impression.

The real struggle over the bill will begin on Monday. Thus far the friends of the measure have had decidedly the best of it. ablest free trade Democrat in Congress, but to-

AN INCIDENT OF THE DEBATE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-The tariff debate in the Honse to-day was marked by an unusual and interesting incident. Among those who listened to Major McKinley's speech were the Marquis of Lorne and Minister West, who occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery. In the course of his speech Major McKinley adverted to the howl raised by the Southern cotton planters and their representatives against the duty on "cotton ties" and among other things he stated that while the planters buy these ties at 312 per pound they sell them for the cents

they are placed-10 or 11 cents per pound,

This brought Mr. Aiken, of

the cotton around

and several other Southern

which

South

price they do

Carolina.

Representatives to their feet with denials. Mr. Chace, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, both affirmed knowledge the truth of Mawhich again McKinley's statements, were indignantly denied by Mr. Aiken, who inter jected some violent remarks, which elicited rounds applause from one quarter well-filled galieries and created the little tumult on the floor. When quiet had been restored by the vigorous exertions of who was presiding tem-McCook. General porarity, Major McKinley resumed his speech, remarking that he perfectly understood the source of the appliance which had greeted his friend from South Carolina. It did not come from the friends of American labor and American interests, but from an active lobby representing interests and manufacturers on the other side of the ocean, who come here encouraging and urging Democrats so to legislate as to bring the pauper labor of the Eng-

and Printing, gives to the President another office to fill. Edward M. Johnson, late clerk of the New-York Assembly and secretary of the Republican State Committee, has been for some time an apand personal friendship with President his appointment would Arthur. the names also natural, Among tioned for the place are those of ex-Representa-tive Gillilan, of Pennsylvania, A. M. Clapp, for-merly Public Printer, and T. J. Sullivan, Assistant

INDIAN LEASES NOT TO BE RATIFIED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The Secretary of the Inerior has decided not to ratify the leases of lands which have been obtained in Indian Territory, covering large areas both from individual Indians and from tribal councils. The Standard Oil Company is one of the suf-ferers by this decision, as are several Western com-panies and associations which have secured leases for pasturing purposes,

WITHDRAWING FROM A CONTEST. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Mr. Acklen will send a formal letter to Mr. Kellogg, informing him that he has withdrawn his notice of contest, and that he does not propose to make a contest for the seat from the HIId Louisiana district.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- In the Senate totay the metal schedule of the Tariff bill was further con sidered. The paragraph embracing hoop, band or scrol iron, being under consideration, on motions by Mr. Maxey and Mr. Bayard, the words "without reference to length, and by whatever name called" were struck

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Morrill the rates in the paragraph were reduced as follows: On hoop, band, scroll or other from eight inches or less in width and not thinner than No. 10 wire gauge, from 1 2-10 to 1 cent pound; thinner than No. 10 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 20, from 1 4-10 to 1 2-10 cents per pound; thinner than No. 20, from 1 6-10 to 1 4-10 cents per pound.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich the proviso in relation to these unenumerated articles was amended go as to inlude sheet and plate iron. Mr. Maxey moved to amend the paragraph cover-ing iron and steel cotton ties or hoops for baling purposes, so as to apply to those not thinner than No.

20 wire gauge (instead of No. 19 as in the bill); and also to make the duty 35 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Morrill said he would offer no opposition to the

Mr. Morrill said he would offer no epposition to the amendment, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich offered an amendment from the Committee on Finance, inscring out tacks, brads or sprigs at the existing rates of duty, these articles having been omitted by mistake.

Mr. Morrill offered an amendment making the duty on from and steel chains not less than \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of an inch and not less than \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of an inch and not less than \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in diameter, 2 cents instead of 2½; and on those less than \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of an inch and not less than \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of an inch and not less than \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of an inch \$2\$ instead of 3 cents. Agreed to.

The provise imposing an extra duty of one-half a cent per pound upon iron or steel bars, rods, sixths \$\frac{1}{2}\$ excels, and upon all iron or steel of irregular shape of section, cold-rolled, cold-hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of not-rolling, or hammering, and on steel circular saw plates \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of the amendment of the ordinary process of not-rolling, or hammering, and on steel circular saw plates \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and the same of the ordinary process of not-rolling, or hammering, and on steel circular saw plates \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of the ordinary process of not-rolling, or hammering.

amended on motion of Mr. Beck so as to make the extra duty one-fourth of a cent per pound.

On motion of Mr. Morrill the words "fron or steek ingots, oogged ingots, blooms or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture," were struck out of the paragraph embracing steel wheels for railway purposes, it being understood that they would be covered by other provisions in the bill.

Mr. Plumb moved to reduce the duty from a cent to six-tenths of a cent per pound on fron or steel rivet, screw, nail, fence and wire rods. Agreed to.

LIGHT-WEIGHT COIN

Washington, Jan. 27.-Treasurer Gilfillan has made a statement to the Secretary of the Tressury in regard to the manner of marking light-weight gold coin, and redeeming clipped silver coin at its bullion value, instead of at its coinage value by weight. He states that "it is the practice of Sub-Treasury officers to mark gold coins which, when tendered at their full face value in payment of public dues, upon being weighed are found to be short of the weight at which they can, under the law, be accepted at their full face value. This is done because of the action of banks and others, in paying out at full face valuation, coins which have been repeatedly returned by the Treasury officials because below the least returned by the Treasury officials because below the least current weight. The mark is in no sense a mutilation, as it takes away none of the substance of the coin. As to silver coins, the principle was established nearly 200 years ago that the public should bear the loss upon clipped silver pieces. There is no existing law authorizing the Treasury to take mutilated coin otherwise than by weight, and if the history of clipped coin in England in 1995 is regarded, there probably never will be. Since the action of the mint in receiving mutilated silver coin at its bullion value by weight, such coin has been discredited by the public, and has virtually disappeared from circulation. Silver coins, however, much requeed in weight by matural abrasion, are redocuable at any sub-Treasury at full face value."

A BILL TO INCREASE PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- A fourth report upon the Pension bill, granting an increase to one-legged and one-armed soldiers and satiors, has been presented in the Senate from the Pensions Committee, prepared by Senator Van Wyck and signed by himself and Senator Chilcott. The report, which favors the House bill (No. 1,410), says: "No reason exists why the soldier who carried the musket and made the charge should not receive the same amount for the loss of a leg or other disceive the same amount for the loss of a leg or other dis-ability equal to that of a captain or a colonel. We must not forget the time when we pledged all there was of value and grateful rememorance for those who fell, and promised care for their families, and to those who should survive public employment without grudging and money from the Treasury without stint. The promise to public position and employ has not been kept. Yet we have it in our power to faifil the other portion of the contract-by rendering in the payment of money a partial compen-sation of the losses sustained."

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF. WASHINGTON, Jan 27 .- In the Senate today Mr. Hale presented the memorial of the Logislature of Maine protesting against the reduction of the duty on lumber. Mr. McMillan presented the memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota asking an immediate and sub-Legislature of Minnesota asking an immediate and substantial increase of appropriations for the harbor of Duluth. Mr. Harris presented what he said purported to be the memorial of certain from workers in Chattanooga against any reduction of duties below the rates recommended by the Tariff Commission. Mr. Dawes presented the petition of the Council of the Six Nations of Indians asking recognition of their interest in certain lands in Kansas. Mr. Vance presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Rausom, re-elected a Scinator from North Carolina.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1883. The Secretary of the Navy has informed the Mayor of Newport, R. I., that there is no immediate necessity for the removal of the inmates from the Asylum on C

The War Department has been informed of the death of Captain A. A. Hooker, 9th Cavalry, which occurred at Brewer, Neb., on January 20. In directing the issue of patents to the Santa Rite mines to the mineral claimants, the Commissioner of the

General Land Office held that mining privileges granted under Mexican laws do not constitute property rights and are not protected by treaty stipulation from relocations under the United States mining laws.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has dismissed the protest of William McGarrahan against the issue of patents to the New-Idria Mining Company for the Rancho Panoche Grands of California. The Com-missioner's decision holds invalid any claim to the mines under the Panoche Grande private land claim.

Captain Eads, before the Special Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River this morning, approved the plan of the Mississippi River Commission, and said that Captain Cowden's statement that he had approached Captain Baidwin, of St. Louis, to offer him any "slice" of any appropriation had no foundation whatever.

warded under proper charge to Fort Leavenworth, Konsas, for assignment to the 20th Infantry.

General courts martial have been ordered at David's Island, New-York Harbor, of which Licutenant-Colonel Robert S. LaMotte, 12th Infantry, will be president; at Columbus, Barracks, Ohio, of which General John S. Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel 20th Infantry, will be president, and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, of which Major John A. Wilcox, Sth Cavalry, will be president. Captain Philip H. Eilis, 13th Infantry, has been grante two months' extension of leave of absence; Captali, Frank H. Barnhart, Lieutenant 18th Intantry, has been granted forty-five days' further extension of his leave of

Assistant Surgeon C. W. Rush has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, New-York, relieving Passed Assistant Naval Hospital, New York, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. H. Russell, who is ordered to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Lieutemant W. P. Low has been detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to duty with the Fish Commission. Assistant Engineer E. I. Warburton from the Alaska and ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island. Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt has been granted leave of absence for six months from Pebruary I. Chief Engineer John B. Carpenter has been transled sick leave for three mouths from the 26th inst.

from the 26th inst.

Commander Wilder, commanding the Yantic, reports
to the Navy Department that that vessel arrived af
Aspinwall on the 12th inst., eight days from St. Vincent,
and saled on the 15th inst. for Sucpherd's Harbor, coast

and sailed on the 15th inst. for case of thiriqui.
Licutement Commander M. B. Bedford has been of dered to equipment duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., February I. Caief Engineer George W. Meiville to duty in charge of stores at the Navy Yard, League Island. Master John E. Roiter has been detached from the Saratoga and placed on waiting orders.

NO CHANGE IN COAL PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.-The Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Exchanges to-day agreed to make no change in the line and city and harbor prices of coal during February. The prices of the Lebiga Coal and Navigation Company's lines at Mauch Chunk are \$3 15 for lump, stove and small stove, \$3 for broken egg and chestnut, and \$1.75 for chestnut No. 2. The same company charges to the city trade for coal delivered at Mauch Chunk \$3 for lump, stove, and small stove, \$2 85 for egg and chestnut, \$2 75 for broken, and \$1 50 for chestnut No. 2. The line and city prices of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at Schuyl-kill Haven are \$2.75 for lump, steamboat and broken, \$2.85 for egg and chestnut, and \$3 for stove and small stove. Its harbor prices for coal delivered on board, vessels at Port Richmond are \$4.30 for lump, steamboay and broken, \$4.50 for egg and chestnut, \$4.65 for stove, and \$5 for pea.

AN ENGINEER'S FATAL SLEEP. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 27 .- Early this morn-

ing Aaron Cloward, engineer at the East Trenton Poletory, fell asleep and neglected to turn on the safety valve. A terrific explosion followed, tearing down two-foot brick wall in which the engine was incased any burying the engineer beneath nearly a ton weight of bricks. He was alive when extricated, but both his eyes had been blown out and he was frightfully manging from head to foot.

FIREMEN INJURED IN MILWAUKEE,

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 27 .- At a fire last night our firemen were severely, and it is feared fatally, in